NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, HUMPTY DOMPTY, ROWER THEATRE, Bowery .- POOTMARKS IN BRUADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- PRENCE SPY-

HOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third at., between 6th and NIMEN'S HARDEN, Broadway.-THE BURLESQUE EX-FRE OH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth

WASSACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street. BEOGRAPS THEATRE, Twenty-fourth at -JENNY WO-MES MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street.-THE HORSE MA

MAS, P. R. CONWAY'S PARK THRATRE, Brooklyn. WAVERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.-LUCRETIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic SERFCHES SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 536 Broadway. - BTHIO BRYANTS' OPERA HO SE, Tammany Building, 14th TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocation, Regno Minstrelsy, &c. Matinee at 21/2. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-EQUESTRIAN

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HooLEY'S NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 619 Broadw

STRINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND VOCAL

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 3, 1869. Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are informed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the HERALD establish

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers from the HERALD office, are requested to return the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscriber for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 2. Mr. Cladstone yesterday, in the English House of Commons, moved to introduce a bill for the disestal lishment of the Irish Church. He made a lengthy address in support of the proposed measure. The bill passed its first reading, and the 18th inst. is the day set apart for i's second.

Contral Asia.

Two cities in Turkistan have been taken possessio of by the son of the dethroned Ameer of Cabool. The despatch which states this announcement also states that the garrison of Konat, a town in Cabool, has lost 360 men killed, wounded and missing

Cubn

Revolutionary outbreaks are reported at Consola cion del Sar and Coliseo, small towen in the Western Department. Troops have been despatched to queli them. Santo Espiritu is being fortified by Genera Poello's troops.

Our Kingston letter is dated February 17. Th refugees from Santiago de Cuba have been placed in quarantine on account of the cholera prevailing in that city. An abundant supply of coolie labor is ex pected from Calcutta, and agricultural intereste were reviving in consequ Parto Rico

dates are to the 13th from the capital and the 8th from Ponce. The political situation remains un clianged. From the latter place there is reported a sale of 500 hogsheads of fine grocery sugar at \$4 1234 which is very moderate compared with other ports on the island, where prices rule \$4 50 and upward for best qualities. About 1,200 hogsheads are revances slowly owing to the rainy weather, which interferes with the sugar making. San Domingo.

Bacz still remains shut up in his capital. Large quantities of goods have recently been shipped from here to Port Piata and St. Jago de los Caballeros.

Letters received from Venezuela report nothing new in politics, though there is reason to believe that the revolution commenced in Maturin is gain ing ground. In Maracaibo produce is coming in more freely, but no orders for charters has, as yet

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, but after a short discus Mr. Summer's amendment relative to an old war claim of Massachusetts it was postponed and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered. An interesting discussion ensued on a proposition to strike out the clause givin female clerks as much pay for the same work a males. Mr. Howe said that under the existing organization of society temales could not command as high pay as males, and equalizing the pay in Washington would not remedy the difficulty. Washington would not remedy the difficulty.

Mr. Morrill thought the increase of pay would create
a little aristocracy in Washington and excite the
envy of worse paid indies elsewhere. Mr. Pomeroy
said if it was in his power he would fill the places of every able bodied male clerk in the department with women. The clause was not stricken out. The clause appropriating \$5,000 to fulfill the contract with Miss Vinnie Ream for a statue of President with Miss Vinnie Ream for a statue of President Lincoln was discussed at some length. Mr. Sumner thought the statue would never be allowed in the Capitol and hoped there was some means of getting rid of the contract. He confessed that he had never seen the model which was then on exhibition in the Capitol building. Mr. Howard on exhibition in the Capitol building. Mr. Howard said the statue was a failure. Mr. Trumbull said those who were competent to judge thought it a great success. The clause was accepted. An amendment, increasing the pay of employsé in Washington ten per cent. was introduced. In the evening sec-

sion the bill relating to telegraphic communication with foreign countries was amended and passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed and the ten per cent amendment was ruled out. Mr.

the ten per cent amendment was ruled out. Mr. Morton, as an amendment, moved the repeal of the Tenure of Office act, which, after some discussion, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

In the House, resolutions continuing the contract for reporting the debates in Congress with the proprietors of the Globe and authorizing the construction of the East river bridge were passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up. An appropriation of \$200,000 for commencing work on the New York Post Office was agreed to. The bill, with some other amendments, was then passed. on the New York Post Office was agreed to. The bill, with some other amendments, was then passed. The Speaker stated that there were about 150 tills on his table to be acted upon, and, at Mr. Schenck's suggestion, it was agreed to hold an all night session then, instead of waiting till the last day. The Speaker stated that he would present his resignation to the House to-day. The business on the Speaker's table was then taken up and numerous Senate amendments to House bills were acted upon. The Senate bill respecting the or ganization of militia in the Southern States was passed. The Senate resolution of sympathy with the people of Spain was amended so as to express sym people of Spain was amounted to be to the President pathy also for Cuba, and to authorize the President to recognize the independence of the latter when ever she shall have established a de fucto govern ment, and in this form the resolution was pas manimously. The session in the evening was o inued up to a late hour, although no quorum wa

present.

The caucusses of party members of the House of Representatives were held during the recess last evening. James C. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated for Speaker. The caucus was adjourned until Fri-

The Incoming Administra

General Grant has been engaged for some time on his inaugural address, which will be short. He has consulted no politicians in regard to it. General Grant and his family will not take posses-

sion of the White House until several weeks after the inauguration, in order that it may receive a the inauguration, in order that it may receive the inauguration. General and Mrs. Sherman, in the meantime, will be the guests of General Grant at his present residence. The new President and his wife, however, will hold the usual reception at his wife, however, will hold the usual reception at

The President elect has been presented with broome to sweep out the Augean stable by a thrifty advertiser, and a gold headed cane from a tree on Shiloh field. A fible, in most beautiful style, is being gotten up by Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and several other Christian gentlemen for presentation to

A Texas delegation, who called upon General Gran yesterday, were informed that General Reynolds would be restored to his command in that State. In conversation with General Reynolds yesterday General Grant is understood to have said that re construction could take care of itself, and that Cuban independence and the Alabama claims would require attention first.

The Outgoing Administration

last reception of President Johnson at the all. The crowd was so great that several ladies were crushed. Lieutenant General Sherman and Admiral Farragut were among the distinguished

President Johnson's family will out the Executive Mansion on Thursday morning. Secretary Seward and his family will leave for Auburn on Friday. The chiefs of bureaus will tender their resignon the formation or the new Cabinet.

yesterday. All the members were present.

The committee of the New York Common Council called on President Johnson yesterday, but he could not receive them formally owing to a press of busi-

The pardons of Arnold and Spangler are being made out at the Attorney General's office and probably be signed to-day.

The United States Coast Survey, in order to ascer tain the difference in mean time between Boston and San Francisco, have attached a chronometer to the recorded in San Francisco.

The lottery schemes in St. Louis are coming to grief. The Paschail House scheme is before the courts, and an indignation meeting of ticket holders in the Garner real estate distribution affair has been held, at which a committee was appointed to wait on the managers and inquire if they propose to have

A fire in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning de stroyed the building occupied by the *Times* as a publishing office. The paper for the present is being orinted at the Courant office.

The Missouri Legislature has ratified the new

Masked bails are to be prohibited in Boston after

The City. The Legislative Committee investigating the city gas works yesterday examined Mr. Wakeman, president of the Hariem Gaslight Company, and Mr. Zollikoffer, president of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, as to the cost and dividends of their com-

The steamship Denmark arrived at this port yester day from Liverpool on the 10th uit, after a very rough voyage. Captain Cutting, her commander, was dashed overboard and lost, and another officer had his leg broken.

Enos Lathrop appeared before Justice Dodge yes-terday, and stated that he was present at the Court of Sessions on Monday as a witness against Gaffney the burgiar, and on leaving the Court he was assaulted by rufflans, who seriously injured him. He escaped from them only to be knocked down by a sister of his wife, who has left him and is living with Gaffney. Officer Cole, who saw the last as sault, followed the woman to her home, where he was opposed by Lathrop's wife, who knocked him down a flight of steps with a bludgeon. He finally secured both the women, and Justice Dodge comnitted them.

The proscution in the Griffith Gaunt libel suit was

closed yesterday. For the defence, offers to prove that Mr. Reade had taken his story from other works was rejected by the Court on the ground that it was enstomary for authors to borrow their plots from other, authors and that plagiarism was the taking, bodily, portions of another person's writings with-out acknowledgment. The defence claimed that Mr. Reade, not being a citizen, had no rights as an author in this country. The case was then postpone

The steamship Colorado, Captain Cutting, will sail from pier 46 North river at nine o'clock this morning for Liverpool calling at Queenstown to land pas-

The Cunard steamer Samaria, Captain Lott, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post office at haif-past nine o'clock this morning.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Judge A. S. Merriman and Nat. McKay, of Bosto Captain Abbly, of the United States Army; John Parkhurst, Warden of Clinton Prison, and John

Signor de Mutti Antonio and G. Vignala, o Mexico, and A. Andris, of Belgium, are at the Maith-

Captain Baifour, of the British army; R. A. Richards, of Boston, and E. A. Hitchcock, of St.

are at the Brevoort House.

General Ely, of Connecticut; Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts; W. H. Merriman, of Albany, and General King, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

L. R. Whitehead, of London; John R. Lyrer, of England, and J. S. Burnside, of Dublin, Ireland, are

at the Hoffman House.

Herr Frederick Haase, the German actor, is at the Belvidere House.

BECOMING JOYFUL. - The anti-Brownlow me in Tennessee are becoming cheerful now that Parson Brownlow ceases to reign over them They are actually regarding the advent of his successor, who is of the same political stripe, as a blessing.

The Gathering at Washington-The Centrast Between 1861 and 1869

There will be a gathering unprecedentedmultitude which no man can number"-in Washington to-morrow to assist in General Grant's inauguration. The city is already full of strangers, and every train from every point of the compass increases the number by dreds and by thousands. The hotels, boarding houses, shopkeepers, restaurants, faro banks, &c., are already reaping their harvest from the pilgrims and dreaming of the millennium. The general cash account of Washing ton for the first week of this merry month of March will be enlarged to the extent of two or three millions in net receipts. The volunteer followers of General Grant down Pennsylvania avenue to-morrow, in and out of line, will probably exceed in numbers the combined armies of Grant and Sherman, bummers and all, which, returning from the war, marched up that avenue in the spring of 1865, occupying two days, twenty men abreast, in the passage of the mighty host. What a contrast will be the spectacle in

Washington to-morrow to that of Lincoln's in-

auguration of 1861! A civil war, the most gigantic and sanguinary in the annals of mankind, and a political revolution the most remarkable, decisive and comprehensive since the great upheaval and reconstruction of France are the grand historical events which fill up the interval from 1861 to 1869. In 1861 the President elect, in a convenient disguise, reached Washington in safety, though waited for en route by an organized band of assassins, and in the city of Wilkes Booth. So much had been gained. But a Southern confederacy had been organized and was preparing for war, and thousands of men in Washington. Maryland and Virginia were deeply involved in the great conspiracy. General Scott had information from which he feared an armed attempt to take the life of Lincoln and to capture the national capital on inauguration day. His means and forces of defence against the apprehended raid of some ten thousand men re ridiculously small, but Scott's arrangements for the crisis were admirable. He had his little squads of troops here and there, scattered judiciously about the city and on the line of the inaugural procession; he had his sentries posted from point to point on the housetops, while his scouts were stationed at all the approaches from the suburbs. He had, too, his couriers and the telegraph to carry his orders and bring him information. He had the Treasury barricaded. On the route from the White House to the Capitol-called a mile-the President elect, with the outgoing President Buchanan by his side in the same barouche, and surrounded by a squadron of dragoons, was comparatively safe; but at that time after descending from his carriage Lincoln would have to walk within the Capitol enclosure a hundred vards or so to reach the door assigned him. General Scott, however, had provided for his safety here a covered way, so that after leaving the carriage the next that was seen of Lincoln and Buchanan by the outside crowd was on the raised platorm on the eastern portico, twenty feet above the ground. There, as safe from the surging ude below as if in a fortress, and in the midst of a party of distinguished men and beautiful women, the inauguration ceremonies were performed and the great danger was

That was a day of mystery, danger, doubt and fear in Washington. But it was also a day of law and order; for the precautions of General Scott covered all contingencies of alarm, and, with his handful of troops, it was seen at sunrise that he held the city. Only a few weeks before Iverson, of Georgia, on the floor of the Senate, in dilating on the glories of his Southern confederacy, had said, substantially :- "As for our Confederate capital. sir, this will serve our purposes; for this District, with Maryland and Virginia, must go with the South." Henry A. Wise had made a similar threat in 1856 and was supposed to be capture in 1861. General Scott got his specific information concerning it mainly from the loyal Maryland Governor, Hicks.

That was eight years ago. Cotton then was king and negro slavery was his prime minister. Lincoln, established in the White House was so enveloped by enemies that he had to emporize before he could strike. What a change! Slavery abolished, the cotton oligarchy demolished, negro suffrage established on the ruins of Iverson's confederacy and a "carpet-bagger" in his place in the Senate ! Nay, more. The retired soldier, who was quietly, in March, 1861, at his tanyard at Gaena, listening to the rumbling of the coming tempest, will to-morrow, as the successor to unfinished work handed down from Lincoln. be the hero of an ovation such as never, so far, has been known on this Continent. Grant has said "let us have peace," and all section and parties feel that peace it is to be, and all recognize his authority and his strength as the nation's choice. All feel, too, that his advent marks a new era in American history and a new age of progress, prosperity and power to the United States. And so it is that the inauguration of General Grant will be the most glorious to the American people of any President since the first inauguration of Washington.

But with all this we have not fully accounted for the gathering multitude of Pennsylvania avenue. It is, after all, mainly the gathering of the clans—the Grand Army of the Republic the Boys in Blue, the Grant and Colfax Clubs the Tanners and all the other clans on the scent of the spoils. We have grown in eight years, as from the debt and expenses of Switzerland, to the debt, taxes and expenditures of the British empire, and the spoils of the government have correspondingly increased. The multiplied facilities of railroads, meantime, have brought Washington nearer and nearer to the centre and extremities of the Union. And then there is the inauguration ball. All these things considered, we may safely pre-dict that the gathering at Grant's inauguration will of itself proclaim an advance of a hundred years of humdrum peace in the stupendous facts accomplished since 1861.

SUNDAY WORK .- Opera Fisk, in a card to the Boston Traveller, claims to be one of the originators of the Sunday express between New York and Boston. If so, why couldn't he permit the little "Morning Star" Sunday school to run its express line direct to heaven through his Grand Opera House?

General Grant's Innuguent.

The Washington correspondents are all upon the anxious seat about General Grant's inaugural. It is not necessary to possess the faculty of prescience to predict what its main points will be, and we may as well give them, to wit :- 1. In favor of the suffrage amendment, economy, retrenchment, reform, and strict accountability in the collection of revenue. 2. In favor of Congressional recon struction in the South. 3. In favor of law and order in the South-peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. 4. In favor of admittin the outstanding Southern States with all proper speed. 5. In favor of a new consultaion with England in regard to the Alabams claims, or possibly the enunciation of a new, vigorous and unmistakable national policy in that regard. 6. In favor of the indepen of Cuba. 7. In favor of a fresh and invigorating treatment of the Mexican question. 8. In favor of the gradual absorption of the entire North American Continent, from the North Pole to the Equator, under the United States fing, in order to avoid future perplexities and complications with foreign and little local Powers when we have determined to construct railroads, canals or telegraph lines across th Continent at any point-and especially when we have concluded to construct the grand Longitudinal or Continental railroad, bisecting the Continent from Alaska through the parks of Mexico to Tehuantepec. This platform, with a dash of spice about our marvellou prosperity as a nation, his personal desire fo everlasting peace with all nations, and particularly among ourselves, will, altogether, make a magnificent inaugural, for the utterance of which the nation, from one end to the other, will joyfully return thanks.

In 1859 Massachusetts received the princi pal of the debt due her by the United States for money advanced during the war of 1812-15. She was glad enough to get that, for her debtor refrained from bringing in a counter bill for damages occasioned by the use of blue lights by Massachusetts citizens for the benefit of the enemy during the war. The principal of this debt was obtained through the influence of that "arch fiend" Jeff Davis, and even after paying the lobby bills a handsome bonus was left for the treasury of the State, the receipt of which was acknowledged in full liquidation of the claim, principal and interest. Now after a lapse of forty-seven years, Mr. Sumner in the Senate, puts in a bill for the interest on the debt, which he claims to amount to the snug little plum of five million dollars. Beside all this it appears that the claim has been transferred to some railroad corporation in Massachusetts, and, in short, is but another of those swindling railroad schemes and jobs to rob the public treasury which confer ineffable disgrace upon legislation in Washington If the claim be persisted in the following would be a good way to draft the bill:-

UNCLE SAM-To the Commonwealth of Mas

defence in 1812-15.

PER CONTRA—Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Uncle Sam—DR.:—

To damage done American prestige and credit by the use of Massachusetts blue lights to assist the enemy, and obstacles thrown in the way of a successful prosecution of the war by the Hartford Convention, in which movement Massachusetts cortistic sympathized.

Balance in favor of Uncle Samuel, less which the aforesaid Commonwealth is expected to fork over to General Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, when that functionary shall be appointed.

UNPOPULAR-Martial law in Tennessee, espe cially among the Ku Kluxes

REAL ESTATE. - There is a fine excitement delicious activity, in real estate. In fact the world scarcely goes round so fast as those little parts of it called city lots go up—all of which we are glad to see. We shall be happy to know that lots are worth as much as th speculators say they are; but if they should from under. Let those who are paying fancy prices look to themselves. Many men in many parts of this great city have bought and held for the growth of neighborhoods; but it takes a great while for neighborhoods to grow, and they do not always grow just right. Lots in the thickest part of the city have been held at ten times what they can be bought for now.

WHITEWASHING .- The term "legislaturized" is substituted for whitewashing in Tennessec.

A "Big THING"-One man holding the fat office of Register and the responsible one of Police Justice at the same time. Why not gobble up the Mayor and Common Council. Board of Supervisors, Excise, Police, Sanitary, Charity and Corrections Commi New Court House jobs and so on? Yea verily! He hath stomach for them all.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN A NEW ROLE. -- The Nashville Republican Banner reports that President Johnson is to become President of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company. If so, the best locomotive on the oad should be called "Veto."

HOORAY!-The democrats have carried Port and. What effect will this have on the New shire and Connecticut elections, to say nothing of the payment of the national debt?

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH. It will be seen by our Atlantic cable telegram received last night that Mr. Gladstone has ntroduced a bill in the House of Commons to disestablish the Irish Church, to make provision for its temporalities and to disendor the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth The Premier delivered an elaborate speech upon the bill, which was read a first time and the second reading appointed for the 18th of March. The Times advocates the bill says it fairly accomplishes the task aimed at and that the government deserves the support of Parliament. The subject excites great interest in England and Ireland and will attract especial attention in this country.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The question of 'missing bonds" is raised immediately after Parson Brownlow leaves Tennessee for Washington.

CELESTIAL WORK FOR POLITICIANS. -The Chinese in California number sixty-two thousand. Here will be a fine field for the politicians to work upon when the fifteenth amendment passesThe Whiskey Ring and Internal Revenue

Every investigation or publication about the whiskey ring and its connection with or war upon the internal revenue officials only makes things worse confounded. We have before us a pamphlet entitled "Conspiracy of the Whis-key Ring Against Collector J. F. Bailey," which shows clearly enough the villany of the distillers, perjurers, bogus bond makers and other rascals confederated together; but amid such an amount of false swearing all round, of contradictory statements even among high government officers, how are we to get at the truth? How is the public to know where there is any onesty-if, indeed, there be any at all? The only way to remedy the fearful evils that exist is for the new administration to make a clean sweep of all in the internal revenue service, from the highest to the lowest; and if, by chance, an innocent man should suffer he must bear with it for the public good. There is no way of getting at the truth and of discriminating between one and the other. Nothing remains to be done but a thorough reorgani of the service from beginning to end and from the highest to the lowest official.

HOW TO "TAKE CARE OF" IMPORTUNATE OFFICE-SEEKERS-Lay them quietly on the

CONGRESS YESTERDAY. - The proceedings of the Fortieth Congress yesterday were not marked by any unusual excitement, although the session is so near its close. Business was hurried along with commendable rapidity. A proposition to ring in the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill in the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in the Senate was defeated by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-six. This eaves the bill where it stood before, and its repeal by the present Congress is now altogether problematical.

SPEAKER OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. It will be seen by our Washington despatches that Mr. Blaine, of Maine, has been nominated in the republican caucus for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, and of course he will be elected. Ordway, of New Hampshire, is to remain Sergeant-at-Arms and O. S. Buxton, of New York, Doorkeeper.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.-It will be seen by reference to our report of Congressional roceedings yesterday that the bill granting the authority of Congress to construct a bridge over the East river from New York to Brooklyn has passed the House, as amended by the Senate, and is now in the hands of the President for his signature. The provisions of the bill are intended to protect the corporation constructing the bridge from injunctions and other vexatious suits in the State courts pending its erection. Now let the work go ahead as rapidly as possible.

Too Much for the Judges .- Really it eemed as if in one of the courts the judges and the jury might be enjoying a charming variety from the humdrum of justice when it was published that the professors of elocution were reading a novel by Charles Reade to the jury. It was not so at all. The novel was a bore. and by the time the elocutionists got to the twentieth chapter the judges in self-defence shut off the stream of twaddle. Dulness and claptrap will tell even in court. One might suppose that men trained on briefs could stand anything.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.-Judge Bedford his told the people plainly that the reason why we have not a better criminal code is that the cheap lawyers are strong enough in the Legislature to prevent a beneficial change. Often the remedy against an evil is its exposure, and we should fancy that lawyers in the Legislature could now scarcely be so shameless as to further oppose the proper modifications of law in this respect.

THE NIGGERS AT THE BALL .- "Sassy Sal, the nigger gal," promises to "squall" her finest the Washington people call the inauguration ball. The latest cry is that the democrats are pushing on the men and brethren and that the radicals will keep them out. We should like to catch those fellows discriminating against color or previous condition.

THE SWEETS OF LIFE are becoming sour to the souls of the economical through high prices. Sugar is up, now that the Cubans will not down at Spanish bidding, and revolution comes home to us in our coffee cups. Present high prices for this necessity are a great burden on the people, and it is to be hoped it may stimulate all sorts of domestic production—sorghum sugar, maple sugar and even beet root sugar. In France they depend on beet root sugar altogeth. Can it be possible that we cannot make it? We have seen ugar made of linen rags.

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. -By the testimony taken before the Police Commissioners it appears that a policeman, in the name of the health authorities, forced his way into a citizen's house at three o'clock in the norning by breaking the door and then oounded the citizen. People would like to snow if this is the process by which the Board proposes to take care of the public health, and if officers with the same "orders" are coming round to all the houses at three o'clock in the morning.

By WHAT AUTHORITY?-We hear that a pedical student has been sent to the lunstic asylum because he pursued his physiological tudies on dogs by vivisection. If that is the only reason for his committal they who signed he certificate of lunacy are more fit for the asylum than the student is.

THE CITY WALES. -Yesterday it looked as hough the great business of cleaning off the city sidewalks would have to be gone through once more. It would be an odd item in the aggregate of money spent to keep our streets passable if we knew what housekeepers paid altogether to boys and men for shovelling the now from before the houses. From fifty cents to a dollar and a dollar and a half is paid for each service, and perhaps not less than a hundred thousand dollars change hands in this way each snow storm.

CHRAP LITERATURE.—The Western people are enjoying the bounty of the mail carriers, who have, gratis, distributed the contents of the mail bags all through Utah. The Mormons The Coming Prima Donna

Fisk, Jr., it must be conceded, is ambitious Not content with emulating the haughtlest railway kings in Wall street, he aspires to be the rival of the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of all the Russias as a patron of art. He has engaged, it is said, Christina Nilsson, the Swedish queen of song, for an operation tour throughout the United States, having failed to engage for the same purpose Adelina Patti, her only living compeer, insemuch as the latter is monopolized for the present by the imperial court at St. Petersburg. The British and continental journals have

made the Old World familiar with the name

and history and marvellous gifts and accom-

plishments of Christina Nilsson. Everybody in Europe knows how, from being a peasan girl at Wederslofs, where she was born on the 20th of August, 1843, and a wanderer with her violin, her flute and her voice, already full of promise, in the streets of Wexjo and at country fairs in Kronoberg's Lan, she has at length been crowned the successor of her celebrated compatriot, Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. At the June fair at Ljangby, in 1858, her clear and powerful voice attracted the attention of Mr. Frederick Tornerbjelm, whose offer to rescue her from her wander ing life and to pay for her education she rejected, in order to aid her parents by "concertizing" in company with a ventrile quist, who tempted her by promising gold and "green woods," as Fisk, Jr., now promises her "greenbacks" and Erie bonds. Tornerhjelm, however, afterwards persuaded her to accept his offer, and she began her education at Halmstad, where she also received gratuitous lessons in music and singing from Mile. Adelaide Walerius, now Baroness Lenhusen, who predicted for her young pupil a brilliant future. After a year at Gothenburg she became at Stockholm a boarder with M. F. Bervald, the concert director, under whose tuition she acquired such proficiency that when, in 1860, she appeared in a concert at which the royal family were present, she made so favorable an impression as to be invited to perform before them in private. Subsequently she received musical instruction in Paris from Professors Wartel and Masset, and in 1864 she made a successful debut at a theatre in that metropolis. Her first appearance was not at the Italian Opera, which is jealously guarded against all but Italian singers of the highest order, and is at first almost inaccessible to singers of French or of any other nationality, whatever may be their qualifications: But her claims as "a musical phenomenon" were speedily discovered and recognized at the Theatre Lyrique. The patronage of the Emperor Napoleon, one of the earliest to appreciate her extraordinary talent, sufficed to level all obstacles to her obtaining more favorable engagements. During the past year her portrait has figured in all the European illustrated journals, and her triumphs at London and Paris have been duly telegraphed to the New World by the Atlantic cable. We have learned that young, fair haired, taller and handsomer than Jenny Lind, she is endowed with superior genius. The rapid recent development of her genius may be expected to continue during her visit to this country, and she will probably, like many of her predecessors, return to Europe with more perfect voice as well as a wider reputation and a heavier purse. But to this end Fisk, Jr., must at once set

about preparing the way for the American triumphs of this eminent vocalist. Let him not fail to consult Barnum on the subject. Barnum can show him how to profit by his own experience in manipulating and managing the unprecedented success of Jenny Lind. Barnum would delight in telling him the whole story over again-how he gradually woke the public to a general expectation of Jenny Lind's arrival: how he contrived to excite the most enthusiastic competition among the purchasers of tickets, from Geniu, the hatter, who paid two hundred and fifty dollars, to Ossian hundred and fifty dollars, each for a single ticket; how he kept up the excitement until-Jenny prematurely left him, and how Fisk, Jr., may escape all danger of similar treatment on the part of Christina. Let Fisk, Jr .. sit humbly at the feet of Gamaliel Barnum and learn all the tricks of the showman's trade. Without this precaution Fisk, Jr., may yet find that, however easy it may be to run a railway, it is not so easy (with or without a newspaper in Springfield or any other village) to run a

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT SATAN OF HIS DUES-The attempt to shoot Parson Brownlow

SLIGHTLY INCORRECT.-In a biography of Lamartine in a contemporary we find this ser tence :- "Chateaubriand said of one poem in the collection, the 'Ode to Byron,' worth more than the whole of my "Genius of Christianity." But in the same article "Le Génie du Christianisme" is catalogued as one of the works of Lamartine.

WAKE UP!-The name of Philadelphia should be changed to "Sleepy Hollow." papers there are giving long obituaries of John Ericsson, the famous monitor inventor, as if he had died of hydrophobia lately. It was altogether another man. Captain John will never die of hydrophobia, for nothing that he ever had anything to do with was afraid of water. Indeed, one of his creations was so ttached to the element that it fairly perished in its embrace.

ANOTHER DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON COIN CONTRACTS.—The Supreme Court of the United States has made another decision affirming the validity of coin contracts. The case was that of Thomas C. Butler vs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, and had some peculiar features in it; but both the case and decision were essentially the same in principle as in that of Bronson vs. Rodes, which we noticed some days ago. Contracts calling in terms for payment in coin, whenever made, whether before or since the Legal Tender act was passed, can be enforced. The Chief Justice said:-"A contract to pay a certain sum in gold and silver coin is, in substance and legal effect, a contract to deliver a certain weight of gold and silver of a certain fineness, to be ascertained by count." The court did not go into the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, but assumed for the present that it is constitutional, and finds therefore two descriptions of lawful money